

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful
(Fight them; God punishes them upon your hands, and disgrace them and makes you triumphant over them and mind the believing peoples' souls')

True, Allah, the great

The Great Allah Speaks the Truth

From the fundamental truth of the struggle, is that the long war – weeks or months – provide to both sides, each based on his specifics, treatment of any opening he falls upon, or did not calculate for as necessary, or prepare himself, after even if he did not exercise the appropriate course on his enemy, even if he had established it as a mean or course to follow on in case the struggle certainly occurs.. And at this, and like struggle in all its make and color, the most stable desire becomes the decisive with its elements and reasons, except that the long struggle relatively – according to what we described-, adds a principle element, which if added in concert with desire, it supports the victory on our enemy with God's will, and I mean by that, facing the enemy and make him surprised with renewed ways and means.

We have said, since the great military page in the eternal mother of all battles, that review of the results does not make you first of forward, and make your enemy second or lagging behind you so you would precede him, to tip your scale over his scale, but rather by selecting a different road he does not know, or it is other than the road he planned, and estimated his capabilities to use and take from its equivalents which he knows guidance over you ... And we have said by selecting our own private road agreeing with individuality of the Arabs, The Iraqis with their belief, their land, their history and all their comprehensive qualities as part of a struggling nation, and what I can add to it and renew in this new stage, and choosing the associated interaction between simplicity and its ways, with what can possibly exude from the brains of Iraqi scientists in their fields, to develop the scientific and technical means we have, adding to the new inventions, but

The idea of facing the complicated development with the technical means and the venue which is produced by it with means and venues developed to agree with our thinking and our history and our preparation in facing the enemy, new idea, it did not have established and tested courses, and the people did not take, nor did the party, military duties alternative to the armed forces, or independent and not worked with it in the armed forces, not the people nor the party, with what could deepen its effect and increase the vision of its means, and establish it on understood courses except in limited scope.

And that we faced on the great military page in the year 1991 the plentiful enemy mobilized with big forces too, and our forces – in general way – were dug in underground, but we faced their air superiority with the limited opposing attacks which we conducted in groups as well, and not by small fighting units with serious effects, in the battle of tanks on the border of Al-Basra city, or the attack which charged over the enemy in Al-Khafji city located on distance of about forty {40} kilometer inside the Saudi land, and in limited size power on the battlefield of the third army corps.

And any way, I say that the requirements for this idea did not mature as should be in the great military page of mother of battles, for many reasons, among them is the land was different land, the people was characterized other than its current characterization, but now the enemy has come to us to enter the depth of our lands scattered, with a mean short – in most times – on professional caution.. And it came, then, our chance against him, but the circumstance, to give its effect as it should, requires preparation to the degree of precise details... the time has come... you the brothers and comrades, after ten days and nights had passed since the aggression, to attack the enemy,

And don't let him settle to gather his forces after he is refreshed, to choose how, where, and when to attack us... with units -its size- can be calculated, but with not more than infantry units except of the number without excuse, and the smallest size of squad or bigger, or other than that.

And the stand of the troops and the people under the leadership of the party in the cities, and denying the enemy from occupying any city, is the principal base for the failure of the aggression, and that was accomplished to thank God, but that alone is not enough to evicting the enemy from Iraq... and on that base, all forces -which kept and continued to keep the cities, and denied the enemy from entering it - must work -in addition to the forces outside the cities - on the following:-

1. Forming squadrons for jihad {fight} form the forces present inside the cities and around it (inside & outside) to attack the enemy outside the cities, and don't let him relax, all should be cautioned that the squadrons do not shoot from afar only, without any serious effect, but it relies and adhere to the principle: Fire to Hit, and on that it should, no it must, that no one - in these squadrons- is to fire unless the enemy is within the effective range of the weapons.
2. The squadron must master, or be explained to the working principles of such squadrons, and among them target reconnaissance, the location and choosing the appropriate location for the squadron ambush, and distributing the ambush over the land... and to explain to the ambush members -by the commander of the fighting unit- before their takeoff to their meeting place, and there re-assign the duties, and explain the plan a second time near the start point of the core squadrons, before their distribution, for each to take his place, or near the

And now, the same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different.

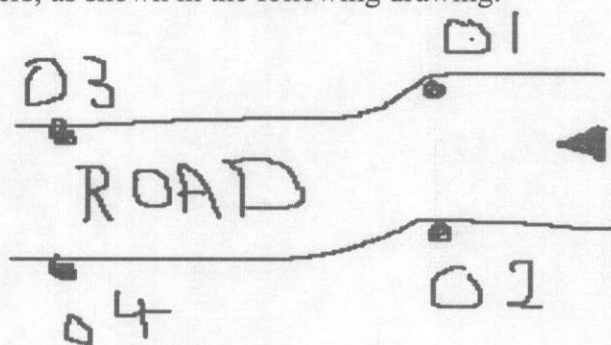
Let us look at the second case. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different.

Let us look at the third case. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different. The same thing is done in the same way, but the result is different.

invading forces' shelter, that if the plan requires attacking the enemy force while they are in their base, and not during movement.

3. Not to engage in a battle which lasts in time till the enemy can secure a reaction with its planes against our fighting squadrons, and the parting and the distancing from the enemy force after completing the duties.
4. Prior agreement on the meeting place for formation of the squadron, after completing the duties in a distance of no less than three kilometers or more, for example, its preferred to have two alternatives: First alternative, -and if the early units to reach it found that it is no longer suitable for any reason- including the reach of enemy fires to it, then to an alternative meeting place further from the first meeting place with two or three kilometers, or more or less, between the two meeting places, whereby the distance of the alternate meeting place from the firing position on the enemy forces, and the rendezvous of the ambush {party} after accomplishment to meet in it, six kilometer or around that. In all cases, the squadrons should be cautioned that the vehicles which it uses after accomplishment of the mission should not be accompanying the squadron during the attack, so that the vehicles would not burden it during the attack, or a be a target for the enemy planes to find the squadrons and hurt them, and if any thing other than this is utilized, like if you utilized accompanied vehicle or more, heavy machine guns must be carried, or 106 guns against the enemy armored vehicles.. this should happen according to a special calculation, and among that is the vehicle retreat on a road other than the road on which the infantry elements retreat on.
5. It I preferred that the squadron be spread on both sides of the road with correct battle way, divided into four equal sections, and there should be -between

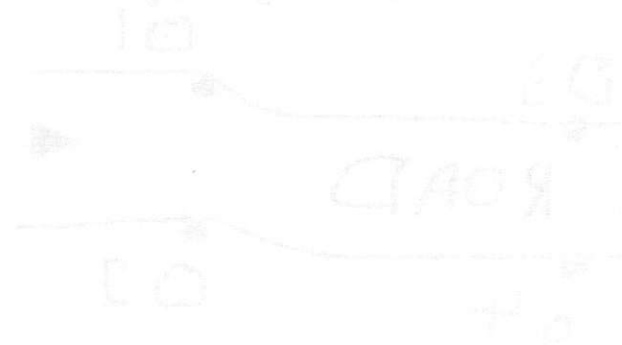
each two squadrons – on the left & right of the road, and the two squadrons following on that road, a distance of two hundred meters, and not more than five hundred meters, as shown in the following drawing:



and to inflict more damages on enemy lines, it is preferred that bases 1, 2 do not open fire when the enemy passes on the road in front of them, and let him pass till he is within the range of bases 3, 4 .. and when bases 3, 4 open fire on the enemy convoy, elements of bases 1, 2 opens fire on the enemy, either to hit him in the rear, if the convoy was short, or to hit him from the side, if the convoy covering the distance between the two basis 1,2 and the two bases 3,4

6. Turn the big mass of the defensive position to a safe base, and a fire support base to its fighting squadrons, if the squadrons' missions falls within the firing range of the artillery forces in the defensive position (the safe base), with the possibility of moving a portion of its guns forward, and return it after completion of its mission to the rear, as much as that is possible, and to depth and distance and number which is needed by the force it supports, or that fighting squadrons rely on sufficing by its resources to support itself, each case should be formulated in light of the nature of its objectives, its type and its depth.. as the work plan - according to this mean- should include flexibility to afford – the fighting squadrons-

and two stations. At the left & right of the road are the two stations. The road is shown as a line with a double arrow in the middle. The stations are shown as circles with a cross inside. The road is labeled "ROAD" in the middle. The stations are labeled "STATION" on the left and "STATION" on the right.



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the possibility of interjecting the appropriate change to it according to the changing circumstance and resources.

7. Among the principals of this idea and its means, is that flexibility is a must in the work idea of the fighting squadrons, {in} planning and working... with the possibility of the fighting squadrons to stay, and not join the safe base (the big mass in the defensive position) in the same day, but after few days, and it plans for itself, and to completes the mission with possibility of securing communication with the defensive position (the safe base) so that it can provide it with the possible fire support with artilleries if it needed it, and then, if in case of a request for fire support from the original defensive position, with an agreed upon signal, and not with open talk, then the job requires that there be a watchman with the squadron and the possibility of secured communication with the safe base.
8. Based on this principle, all frontal unit or brigade or division and any like them among the party and the people, that none of these named or addressed be satisfied that one squadron of its force work in a single day, but several of these squadrons, as if there is tens of squadrons and operation in a single day on the front line of the brigade and county, each with its designated objective, and on the line of the single unit seven or eight squadrons, or more or less (example), and on the front line of the division more than one squadron.. with that we are not only exhausting the enemy, but inflecting heavy losses upon him as well, which makes him unable to observe them, so his forces would be defeated, with God's will... remembering that the solider in the enemy forces does not have an honorable case requiring him to fight for and complete it, with the difference in circumstance in the other reasons, so, he does not fight or endure like the Iraqi fighter.. and that the losses hurts him, and break his heart,

until he falls on his face defeated and cursed, you have noticed in the last few days how he was escaping, while he was in his tanks and armored vehicles, in front of our weapons fire, including those not designed to fight the armored vehicles...

9. The enemy must not be in a safe state, night or day, and must feel that he is strange and hated by the people, by the land, the water, the trees, the plants, the buildings, after God's wrath upon him, for his aggression and his infidelity and his perdition, but when you charge on the enemy in the night or the day, you must not be driven to a type of schedule in attack timing, like it would be in the beginning of the night or before the start of the second half, or not paying attention to the enemy and the duty of utmost caution of him, in action and shelter, during the attack, or during movement, and know that the large portion of the enemy personnel will be drunk after a while from the beginning of the night, but some of them will be on protection duty, and in all cases, if the enemy saw you attacking him only during the late hours of the night, so he will sleep in early night, and if he saw you attacking him only during the early hours of the night, will sleep in its later, and if he saw that your action against him is limited to the night only, then he will change his day to night and his night to day, so make his day night and his night thunderous

And know that the attack may be loud, when you begin with the supporting weapons fires, and possibly be quite when you begin the attack with your weapons, and ask for the supporting artillery fires when needed.

This is our way of facing the enemy, when we come out upon him —from the current defensive positions- in and around the cities or in rural Iraq, but this does not

mean that every leader and every party responsible does not prepare himself to come out to the enemy with middle or big masses, and with pronounced confrontation when the time comes...

Every leader and every responsible {party leader} to assume that a chance like this can come at any moment, and he has to prepare himself and his forces for that condition {moment}, so that he does not clap a hand in hand in sorrow, when the chance comes against the enemy, according to this means: the way of big or medium masses, and not be ready to fulfill it.

Prepare for every thing; work on the enemy with fighting squadrons until the other chances come...

And God is ally to the believers

O the great nation

O you men in our courageous armed forces

O you comrades who did the swearing of honor, and sworn the fighting {jihad} for the raising of the principals of the nation, after they believed and revered, and relied on God

O you the proud and great ladies, people of sacrifice in Fedayeen Saddam..

O you men the believers of the rank and file and associates and heads of the national security apparatus.

Fight them according to this, and according to what you can conceive in ways and means, as by God you are winners, by God's will...

Your enemy, - dear brothers, comrades and sons - is on the wrong, and he has come to suppress and disgrace all that is sacred in your belief, and in your history, and in your present... you are on right and you are people of passion and chivalry, belief and honor...

You are the source of the belief and the messages and the virtue, and he is the threshing floor of infidelity and atheism and the crime...

the only way to do this is to have a very high level of responsibility for the people who are in charge of the project. This is the only way to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

Every company has a responsibility to its customers. It is the responsibility of the company to ensure that its products are of the highest quality and that its services are of the highest standard. This is the only way to ensure that the company is successful in the long run.

There are many things that a company can do to improve its performance. One of the most important things is to ensure that the company is always up to date with the latest technology and that it is always using the best people to do the job.

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Fight them, God will punish them upon your hands and disgrace them and make you triumphant over them...

And God is great...

God is great...

And will humiliate the criminals....

Signed

Saddam Hussein

The twenty sixth of Moharam/ 1424 for pilgrimage

Corresponding to the twenty ninth of Azar (March) 2003 for birth.

This is a letter/speech written on the 29th March, 2003 from Saddam Hussein to his Generals and/or people.

Note the 1st 4 pages of the document on hand were copies of smaller size paper than the last 5 pages where they appear to be full size paper. This denotes the possibility of this letter being finished by someone else or in a different location from where it started.

right hand, God will punish them upon your hands and despise them and make you triumphant over them.

And God is great.

God is great.

And will requite the criminals.

Sayed

Saidin Khassan

The twenty sixth of Moharrir 1424 for pilgrimage

Corresponding to the twenty sixth of Azar (March) 2003 for Hajj.

This is a letter speech written on the 29th March 2003 from Sayidan Khassan to his friends and people.

Note the last 2 pages of the document on hand were copies of smaller size paper than the last 3 pages where they appear to be full size paper. This denotes the possibility of this letter being finished by someone else or in a different location from where it started.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(قاتلوهم يعذبهم الله بأيديكم ويخزهم وينصركم عليهم ويشف صدور قوم مؤمنين)

صدق الله العظيم

من بديهيات الصراع ان الحرب الطويلة - اسابيع او اشهر - تنتج لطرفيها ، كل على اساس خواصه ، معالجة أي ثغرة يقع فيها ، او لم يكن قد حسب لها ما ينبغي ، او أعد نفسه ، بعد اذ لم يكن قد مارس الاسلوب المناسب على عدوه ، حتى لو كان قد ثبتها كوسيلة او اسلوب يتبعه عليه في حالة وقع الصراع فعلا .. وعند ذلك ، ومثلما هو الصراع في كل اشكاله واللوانه ، تكون الارادة الاثبت هي الحاسمة مع عواملها واسبابها ، الا ان الصراع الطويل نسبيا ، على وفق ما وصفناه ، يضيف عاملا اساسيا ، اذا ما اضيف متوافقا مع الارادة ، يعزز النصر على عدونا باذن الله ، واعني بهذا ، مواجهة العدو وجعله يفاجأ بتجديد الاساليب والوسائل .

لقد قلنا ، منذ الصفحة العسكرية الكبرى في ام المعارك الخالدة ، ان تعقيب الاثر لا يجعلك اولا او اماماً ، ويجعل عدوك ثانيا او متخلفا عنك فتسبقه ، لترجح كفتك على كفته ، وانما باختيار طريق اخر لم يألفه ، او هو غير الطريق الذي رسم خطته ، وقدر قدراته ليستخدمها ويتخذ من مثاباتها التي يعرفها دلالة عليك .. وقد قلنا باختيار طريقنا الخاص المتوافق مع خصائص العرب والعراقيين وايمانهم وارضهم وتاريخهم وصفاتهم الشاملة كجزء من امة مجاهدة ، وما قد اضيف اليها وجدد في هذه المرحلة الجديدة ، واختيار الترافق المتفاعل بين البساطة ووسائلها ، مع ما يمكن ان ينضج من عقول العلماء العراقيين في ميدانه ، لتطوير الوسائل العلمية والتقنية التي في حوزتنا ، اضافة للابداع الجديد ، ولكن

فكرة مواجهة التطور المعقد بالوسائل التقنية والسبيل الذي ينبثق عنها بوسائل وسبل تستحدث لتناسب فكرنا وتاريخنا واستعدادنا في مواجهة العدو ، فكرة جديدة ، لم تكن لها سياقات ثابتة ومختبرة ، ولم يأخذ الشعب ولا الحزب واجبات عسكرية رديفة للقوات المسلحة ، او مستقلة ولم يعمل بها في القوات المسلحة ، ولا الشعب او الحزب ، بما يعمق تأثيرها ويزيد طيف وسائلها ، ويثبتها على سياقات مفهومة الا في نطاق محدود .

وهكذا واجهنا في الصفحة العسكرية الكبرى عام ١٩٩١ حشود العدو الكبيرة بقوات كبيرة ايضا ، وكانت قواتنا بشكل عام غاطسة في الارض ، ولكننا واجهنا تفوقه الجوي بالهجمات المحدودة المقابلة التي قمنا بها بالكتلة ايضا ، وليس بمفارز جهادية صغيرة الحجم جدية التأثير ، بمعركة الدبابات على اطراف مدينة البصرة ، او الغارة التي جرت على العدو في مدينة الخفجي ، الواقعة على مسافة حوالي اربعين كيلومترا داخل اراضي السعودية ، وفي فعاليات بحجم اقل على جبهة الفيلق الثالث .

وعلى اية حال ، اقول ان هذه الفكرة لم تتضح مستلزماتها كما ينبغي في الصفحة العسكرية الكبرى لام المعارك ، لاسباب كثيرة ، من بينها ان الارض غير الارض ، وان الشعب كان بوصف غير وصفه الحالي ، اما الان فقد جاءنا العدو ليدخل عمق اراضينا مبعثرا ، بأسلوب يفترق في كثير من الاحيان الى التحسب المهني . . . لقد جاءت ، اذن ، فرصتنا عليه ، ولكن الحال ، لكي يعطي تأثيره كما ينبغي ، يقتضي تدبيرا الى حد التفاصيل الدقيقة . . . فقد جاء الوقت ، ايها الاخوة والرفاق ، بعد ان مضى على العدوان عشرة ايام بلياليها ، لنهاجم العدو ،

ولا نتركه يستقر ليستجمع قوته بعد ان ينتعش ، ليختار كيف ، واين ،
ومتى يهاجمنا . . بمفارز يحسب حجمها ، ولكن بما لا يزيد على سرية
مشاة من حيث العدد الا استثناء ، وادنى حجم حضيرة او اكبر منها ، او
ما دون ذلك . .

وقد كان صمود القطعات والشعب بقيادة الحزب في المدن ،
وحرمان العدو من احتلال أي مدينة ، هو القاعدة الاساسية لفشل
العدوان ، وقد تحقق هذا والله الحمد ، ولكن هذا وحده لا يكفي لطرد
العدو من العراق . . وعلى هذا الاساس ، ينبغي ان تعمل كل القوات
التي احتفظت وحافظت على المدن ، وحرمت العدو من دخولها ،
بالاضافة الى القوات خارج المدن ، على ما يلي :

١ - تشكيل مفارز للجهد من بين القوات الموجودة داخل المدن وما
حولها (الداخل والخارج) ، لتهاجم العدو خارج المدن ، ولا نتركه
يرتاح ، على ان يحرص الجميع على ان لا تقوم المفارز باطلاق النار
عن بعد فقط ، من غير تأثير جدي ، وانما تعتمد وتلتزم بمبدأ : اطلق
النار لتصيب ، وعلى هذا ينبغي ، بل يجب ، ان لا يطلق احد النار في
هذه المفارز ، الا عندما يكون العدو ضمن المدى المؤثر للأسلحة .

٢ - ان تتقن المفارز ، او ان تشرح لها مبادئ عمل مثل هذه
المفارز ، ومن بينها استطلاع الهدف والمكان واختيار المكان المناسب
لكمين المفرزة ، وتوزيع الكمين على الارض . . وان يشرح لافراد
الكمين من قبل أمر المفرزة المجاهدة قبل انطلقهم الى مثابتها ، ومن ثم
اعادة توزيع الواجبات ، وشرح الخطة مرة ثانية على مقربة من انفتاح
قواعد المفرزة ، قبل توزيعهم ، ليأخذ كل مكانه ، او على مقربة من

10 مأوى القوة الغازية ، اذا كانت الخطة تستوجب مهاجمة قوة العدو وهي في مأواها ، وليس اثناء التنقل .

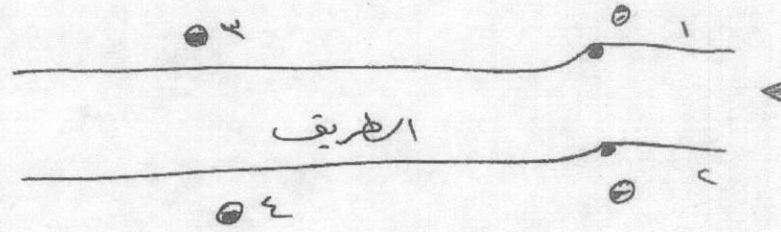
11 ٣ - عدم قبول معركة يمتد زمنها الى ان يتمكن العدو من تأمين رد فعل بطائراته ضد مفارزنا الجهادية ، والتملص والابتعاد عن قوة العدو بعد انجاز الواجب .

12 ٤ - الاتفاق مسبقا على مثابة تجمع المفزة ، بعد انجاز الواجب بعمق لا يقل عن ثلاثة كيلومترات او اكثر ، مثلا ، ويفضل ان تكون بديلين : مثابة اولي ، واذا وجدت الطلائع الاولى التي تصل اليها انها لم تعد مناسبة لاي سبب من الاسباب ، بما في ذلك وصول نيران العدو اليها ، فالى مثابة بديلة اعمق من المثابة الاولى بائتين او ثلاثة كيلومترات ، او اكثر او اقل ، بين المثابتين ، بحيث يكون عمق المثابة البديلة لمكان فتح النار على قوات العدو ، والتقاء الكمين بعد التنفيذ ليتجمع عليها ، ستة كيلومترات او نحو ذلك .

13 وفي كل الاحوال ، ينبغي ان تحرص المفارز على ان لا تكون العجلات التي تقلها بعد تنفيذ الواجب مرافقة للمفزة في الهجوم ، لكي لا تكون العجلات عبئا عليها بعد الهجوم ، او مثابة لطائرات العدو تستدل بها على المفارز فتؤذيها ، واذا ما اعتمد أي شيء بخلاف هذا ، أي لو اعتمدتم مرافقة عجلة او اكثر ، تحمل رشاشات ثقيلة ، او ١٠٦ ضد دروع العدو . . ينبغي ان يحصل هذا وفق تحسب خاص ، ومن بين ذلك قد تنسحب العجلة على طريق غير الطريق الذي تنسحب عليه العناصر الراجلة .

14 ٥ - يفضل ان تنوزع المفزة على جانبي الطريق بنظام حربي صحيح ، وان يجري تقسيمها الى اربعة اقسام متوازنة ، وان تكون بين

15 كل مفرزتين ، على يمين ويسار الطريق ، والمفرزتين اللاحقتين على ذات الطريق ، مسافة لا تقل عن مئتي متر ، ولا تزيد عن خمسمائة متر ، كما في الشكل التالي :



16 وللاحاق المزيد من الخسائر في صفوف العدو ، يفضل ان لا تفتح القاعدتان ١ و ٢ النار ، عندما يمر العدو من الطريق امامها ، وان تتركاه يمر حتى يكون ضمن مدى اسلحة القاعدتين ٣ و ٤ . وعندما تفتح القاعدتان ٣ و ٤ النار على رتل العدو ، تفتح عناصر القاعدتين ١ و ٢ النار على العدو ، اما لتضربه في المؤخرة ، اذا كان الرتل قصيرا ، او ان تضربه من الجنب ، اذا كان الرتل يغطي المسافة بين القاعدتين ١ و ٢ ، والقاعدتين ٣ و ٤ .

17 ٦ - حولوا الكتلة الكبيرة في الموضع الدفاعي الى قاعدة امينة ، وقاعدة اسناد بالنيران لمفارزها الجهادية ، اذا كان عمل المفارز يقع ضمن مدى نيران مدفعية القوات في الموضع الدفاعي (القاعدة الامينة) ، مع امكانية تحريك قسم من مدافعها الى امام ، وعودتها بعد انتهاء مهمتها الى الخلف ، كلما كان ذلك ممكنا ، والى العمق والمسافة والعدد التي تحتاجها القوة المسندة ، او ان تعتمد مفارز الجهاد على الاكتفاء بمواردها لاسناد نفسها ، وتكيف كل حالة في ضوء طبيعة هدفها ونوعه وعمقه . أي ان تنطوي خطط العمل وفق هذا الاسلوب على مرونة تتيح ، امام مفارز

18 الجهاد ، امكانية ادخال التغيير المناسب عليها بموجب متغيرات
الظرف والامكانات .

٧ - من ضمن مرتكزات هذه الفكرة واساليبها ، ان المرونة واجبة
في فكرة عمل مفارز الجهاد ، تخطيطا وعملا . . مع امكانية ان تبات
مفارز الجهاد ، ولا تلتحق الى القاعدة الامينة (الكتلة الكبيرة في الموقع
الدفاعي) في يومها ، وانما بعد بضعة ايام ، وان تخطط لذاتها ، وتتخذ
الخطوة مع امكانية تأمين اتصال ليؤدي لها الموضع الدفاعي (القاعدة
الامينة) الاسناد الناري الممكن بالمدافع ، لو احتاجته ، وعند ذلك ، أي
في حالة طلب اسناد ناري من الموضع الدفاعي الاصلي ، بأشارة متفق
عليها ، وليس بكلام مفتوح ، فان الواجب يقتضي ان يكون هناك راصد
مع المفرزة ، وامكانية تأمين اتصال مع القاعدة الامينة .

19 ٨ - وعلى هذا الاساس ، على جبهة الفرقة او الفيلق او اللواء وما
هو شبيه لها على مستوى الحزب والشعب ، ان لا يكتفي أي من هذه
المسميات والعناوين بان تعمل مفرزة واحدة فقط من قوته في اليوم
الواحد ، بل مزيد من اعداد المفارز ، كأن تكون هناك عشرات المفارز
والعمليات في اليوم الواحد على جبهة فيلق ومحافظة ، كل على هدفها
المقرر ، وعلى جبهة الفرقة الواحدة سبع او ثمان مفارز ، او اكثر او
اقل مثلا ، وعلى جبهة اللواء الواحد اكثر من مفرزة واحدة . . وبهذا لا
نرهق العدو فحسب ، وانما نكبده خسائر جسيمة ايضا ، تجعله غير قادر
على تحملها ، فتنهزم قواته ، باذن الله . . مذكرين بان الجندي في
جيوش العدو ليس لديه قضية مشرفة تستلزم ان يقاتل من اجلها
لينجزها ، مع فارق الحال بالاسباب الاخرى ، لذلك فانه لا يقاتل ، ولا
يتحمل مثل المقاتل العراقي . . وان الخسائر توجعه ، وتفطر قلبه ،

حتى يهيم على وجهه مدحورا ملعونا ، وقد لاحظتم في الايام القليلة الماضية كيف كان يهرب ، وهو في دباباته ومدركاته ، امام نيران اسلحتنا ، بما في ذلك الاسلحة غير المصممة لمقاتلة الدروع . .

٩ - ينبغي ان لا يكون العدو في حالة امينة (آمنة) في الليل او النهار ، وينبغي ان يشعر بانه غريب ومكروه من الناس ، ومن الارض والمياه والاشجار والزرع والبناء ، بعد سخط الله عليه ، لعدوانيته وكفره وضلاله ، ولكن عندما تهجمون على العدو في الليل او النهار ، ينبغي ان لا تتساقوا الى نوع من الاعتياد في توقيت الهجوم ، كأن يكون في بداية الليل او قبل ان يبدأ نصفه الثاني ، ولا عدم الانتباه الى العدو وواجب الحذر الشديد منه ، في الحركة والمأوى ، اثناء الهجوم ، او اثناء التنقل ، واعلموا ان القسم الاكبر من افراد العدو سيكونون سكارى بعد حين من بداية الليل ، ولكن بعضهم سيكون في واجب الحراسة ، وفي كل الاحوال ، فان العدو اذا ما رآكم تهجمون عليه في ساعات الليل الاخيرة فقط ، فانه سينام في مقتبل الليل ، واذا رأى انكم تهجمون عليه فقط في الساعات الاولى من الليل ، سينام في اواخره ، واذا رأى ان فعاليتكم ضده تنحصر في الليل فقط ، فقد يحول نهاره ليلا وليله نهارا ، فاجعلوا نهاره ليلا وليله صاعقا . .

واعلموا ان الهجوم يمكن ان يكون صاخبا ، عندما تبتدئون بنيران الاسلحة الساندة ، ويمكن ان يكون صامتا عندما تبتدئون الهجوم باسلحتكم ، وتطلبون نيران الاسناد المدفعي عند الحاجة .

هذا هو اسلوبنا في مواجهة العدو ، عندما نخرج عليه من المواضع الدفاعية الحالية ، في ، وحول المدن او في ريف العراق ، ولكن هذا لا

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يعني ان لا يتهيا كل قائد وكل مسؤول حزبي لاعداد نفسه للخروج الى العدو بكتلة متوسطة او كبيرة ، وبمجاهة علنية عندما يحين وقتها ..

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وعلى كل قائد وكل مسؤول ان يفترض ان فرصة كهذه قد تحين في أي لحظة ، وعليه ان يعد نفسه وقواته لمثل هكذا حال ، لكي لا يصفق يدا بيد أسفا ، عندما تحين الفرصة على العدو ، وفق هذا الاسلوب : اسلوب الكتلة الكبيرة او المتوسطة ، ولا يكون مهيا لمثلها ..

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اعدوا لكل شيء ، واعملوا على العدو بمفارز الجهاد حتى تحين الفرص الاخرى ..

والله ناصر المؤمنين ..

أيها الشعب العظيم ..

أيها الرجال في قواتنا المسلحة الباسلة ..

أيها الرفاق الذين اتوا يمين الفضيلة ، وقسم الجهاد من اجل اعلاء

شأن مبادئ الامة ، بعد ان آمنوا واتقوا وانكلوا على الله ..

أيها النشامى والماجدات ، اهل الفداء في فدائيي صدام ..

أيها الرجال المؤمنون من تشكيلات ومنسوبي وعناوين اجهزة الامن

القومي ..

قاتلوهم على وفق هذا ، وعلى وفق ما تبتكرون من اساليب

ووسائل ، فوالله انكم لغالبون ، باذن الله ..

ان عدوكم ، أيها الاخوة والرفاق والابناء ، على باطل ، وقد جاء

ليدوس ويهين كل ما هو مقدس في ايمانكم ، وفي تاريخكم ، وفي

حاضرکم .. وانتم على حق واهل حمية ونخوة وايمان وشرف .. انتم

منبع الايمان والرسالات والفضيلة ، وهو بيد الكفر والاحاد

والجريمة ..

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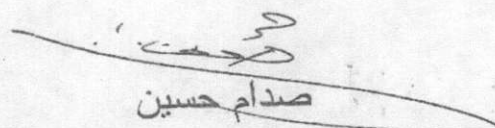
قاتلوهم ، يعذبهم الله بأيديكم ويخزهم وينصركم عليهم ..

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والله اكبر ..

الله اكبر ..

وليخسأ المجرمون ..


صدام حسين

في السادس والعشرين من محرم الحرام / ١٤٢٤ للهجرة
الموافق للتاسع والعشرين من اذار / ٢٠٠٣ للميلاد

مجلس شورای اسلامی - تهران - ۱۳۵۷

شماره ۱۲۸

تاریخ ۱۳۵۷

موضوع: ...

تصویب شد

تاریخ تصویب

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